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FINAL REPORT ON THE SETTLEMENT
OPERATIONS IN THE HATHWA &
DUMRAON RAJ VILLEGES IN THE
SHAHABAD DISTRICT
1906

FINAL REPORT

ON THE

SETTLEMENT OPERATIONS

IN THE

HATHWA AND DUMRAON RAJ VILLAGES

IN THE

SHAHABAD DISTRICT.



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FINAL REPORT
ON
MINOR SETTLEMENT OPERATIONS
IN THE
SHAHABAD DISTRICT.

HATHWA ESTATE, DUMRAON ESTATE.

CHAPTER I.

General description of the tract under report and
statistical results.

1. The area dealt with included 15 villages belonging to the Hathwa Raj with an area of rather less than 13 square miles, and 11 villages of the Dumraon estate covering an area of about $6\frac{3}{4}$ square miles, or less than 20 square miles in all. The positions of the villages are indicated on the District map which forms Appendix I of this Report. Of the Hathwa villages, 8 lie in the jurisdiction of thana Arrah at a distance of from 6 to 12 miles south-east of the headquarters station. The remainder are in thana Piaro between 5 and 10 miles south of the police-station of that name. Of the Dumraon villages, there are two blocks, both in thana Dumraon-Lakhandehra, a large village about 5 miles south-east of Dumraon and Simri, consisting of Simri Khas, and 9 sub-villages comprising one estate known by the same name about 8 miles north of the same place.

2. Beyond stating that Lakhandehra and almost all the Hathwa villages lie within the area served by the Sone Canals, it is obviously of little use to enter into any lengthy description of the physical features and other details, which would, in the case of a larger and more compact area, form the subject of this chapter. Any attempt to do so, in the case of the Dumraon villages, would be impossible, as work in this area was only taken over by the Settlement Department at a very late stage and much of the information ordinarily gathered during the earlier stages of the work has not been recorded.

3. From what has been said as to the positions of the various villages it will be noted that almost all of them are within fairly easy reach of railway stations, and those furthest away, the Piaro group, are connected with the railway by the main road from Arrah to Sasaram, which passes within a few miles of them. All are within easy reach of one or other of the big markets—Dumraon, Arrah or Piaro. No single one of the villages dealt with forms in itself a town nor are any of them centres of any particular trade or manufacture.

4. For the details of crops and area, figures have been prepared from the khasra and are given in the statement D (i) (ii) appended to this report. In the case of Dumraon, these figures are unfortunately incomplete, as information as to the area irrigated was not compiled during the stages of survey and preliminary record-writing.

5. The percentage of area cropped to the total area of the two estates is 87 per cent. in the case of Hathwa and 83 per cent. in that of Dumraon. In the former rather less than a half per cent. is current fallow, and in Dumraon just over

half per cent.; 5 per cent. of the area is available for cultivation, but not cultivated in the former estate, and just double this in the latter, while the unculturable area is less than 8 per cent. in the one, and barely 5 per cent. in the other. The difference in this last case is due to the larger area occupied in the Hathwa villages by water in the form of irrigation channels and distributaries. These figures all testify to the pressure of population on the soil in this area, and the extent to which available land has been brought under cultivation, and perhaps those which show the very small area classed as current fallow suggest this more than any of the others. In Saran and Muzaffarpur it was noted that "little more than one acre in every hundred brought under the plough is left untilled even for a single year" and here in this area the little rest that the land is allowed, is even more marked. The extent to which irrigation is resorted to is no doubt the chief reason for this, but whether a system that results in the almost continual cropping of land, without very much rotation of crops, either in the case of irrigated lands, will, in the long run, prove sound policy or not is perhaps more than doubtful.

6. The somewhat larger percentage of area still available for cultivation in the Dumraon villages is due mainly to the larger area occupied by groves of mangoe trees. Culturable and unculturable area. Of the unculturable area, as already noted, water covers a larger area in Hathwa than in Dumraon, nearly all the villages of the former being within the canal area, while in the latter the Simri or northern group is outside it. In both areas house sites account for a very small percentage of the total area. only 174 acres in all, and if 100 persons be taken as the average population of an acre of house sites (as in Saran and Muzaffarpur), this gives a population of 17,400 souls for the 20 square miles dealt with or 870 to the square mile.

7. For the cropped area the proportions allotted to the different harvests are shewn separately for the Dumraon villages and the Arrah and Piaro groups of the Hathwa villages in the annexed statement.

	Bhadoi.	Aghani.	Rabi.	Total.	Twice cropped.	Irrigated.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.			Per cent.
Hathwa (Arrah) ...	32	35	74	141	41	14
„ Piaro ...	5	73	53	131	31	75
Dumraon ...	36	20	78	134	34	Not known.

The extent of area twice cropped is noticeable in all three groups of villages, though compared with the North Bihar Districts, these percentages are by no means abnormal. Of the other figures, those for the Arrah group represent a fairly normal distribution of the crops among the different harvests, though the very large extent to which the rabi crop is grown, either as the sole or as a second crop, is worthy of notice. In the Piaro group the sacrifice of the bhadoi crop to the aghani is probably fully accounted for by the prevalence of irrigation, and the large area devoted to the cultivation of winter rice. In the Dumraon group, even though irrigation is available for one of the villages, very little of the area is suitable for winter rice cultivation, and its place is taken to some extent by bhadoi crops. Here, however, the rabi crop forms a more important part of the year's outturn than even in the Arrah group.

8. The irrigation figures are unfortunately not available for the Dumraon group in regard to which it can only be said that Lakhandehra, the large southern village, is within the canal area, while the other villages to the north are to a considerable extent subject to an annual inundation from the Ganges. This renders irrigation to a large extent unnecessary and accounts for the large percentage of area under bhadoi and rabi crops, the former reaped in a favourable year before the floods come, and the latter grown to great advantage on soil highly fertilized by the silt deposited in the interval. In the Hathwa villages it should be noted that canal irrigation is largely supplemented by irrigation from tanks and wells, more especially in the Piaro group of villages, where so large a percentage

of the cropped area is irrigated. The explanation locally given of this circumstance is that lands once irrigated must always be irrigated, and whether this theory is scientifically sound or not, the fact remains that where canal irrigation is largely resorted to in Shahabad for the rice crop, either canals or wells or both are used for irrigating the rabi crops that succeed the rice. The smaller extent to which irrigation is resorted to in the Arrah group of villages is due, not to the villages being out of reach of the canal system, but to the fact that a considerable area is very poor land, overblown with sand from the Sone, in which canal irrigation apparently does not pay.

9. From the figures already given it will be sufficiently obvious that the rice crop is a most important one in the Hathwa villages, and of considerably less importance in Dumraon. In the former 66 per cent. of the net cropped area is returned as under this crop, and of this $\frac{9}{10}$ th represents the crop of winter rice and only $\frac{1}{10}$ th bhadoi or autumn rice. In the Dumraon area only 20 per cent. is under rice, of which about $\frac{5}{7}$ th is winter and $\frac{2}{7}$ th autumn, rice. In the Piaro group of villages the predominance of rice as the staple crop is even more marked, 69 per cent. of the net cropped area being shown under that crop. Of other crops, gram is most important in all three groups of villages, accounting for 43 per cent. of the net cropped area in the Arrah group, 33 per cent. in Dumraon, and 21 per cent. in the Piaro group of Hathwa villages. Other food grains, including miscellaneous cereals and pulses, such as kodo, rahar, urid and khesari, cover 18 per cent. of the area in the Hathwa villages (21 per cent. Piaro group, 8 per cent. Arrah group), and no less than 30 per cent. in the Dumraon villages. Wheat and barley, with rather more than 5 and 6 per cent. respectively, occupy a less important position in Hathwa, but with 15 per cent. and 26 per cent. bulk largely in Dumraon. Marua is a very small crop in either area and maize is important only in Dumraon, where it occupies over 19 per cent. of the area.

Of non-food crops oilseeds are a negligible quantity; opium is only grown to a very small extent in the Arrah group of Hathwa villages, sugarcane to a small extent in Dumraon, but rather more extensively in Hathwa, where the percentage of area under this crop is $3\frac{1}{2}$, the bulk of it being in the canal irrigated area.

10. The distribution of the different crops above outlined bears out the deductions already made from the area figures. The large areas under gram and the minor food-crops is what might be expected from the high percentage of twice cropped area, gram, khesari, and peas being excellent as catch crops grown on land, from which a bhadoi or aghani crop has already been reaped. The importance of the maize crop in Dumraon suggests the large area liable to annual inundation, from which a tall crop like this can be reaped even after the floods have covered the ground some feet in water, provided the crop is by that time sufficiently advanced. Wheat and barley, which are exhausting crops and require either heavy manuring or rich alluvial soil, are naturally found in greater quantity in the same area than in the Hathwa villages, where so large a proportion of the land available has been converted into rice-fields. The absence of any large area under oilseeds, and, indeed of non-food crops generally is rather remarkable as elsewhere a good deal of the former is grown along with the winter food grains. For their apparent unpopularity in this area I can offer no explanation.

11. Of the crops irrigated in the Hathwa villages rice accounts for nearly $\frac{3}{4}$ ths of the area irrigated, and the figures show that over 60 per cent. of the rice crop is actually irrigated. About half the wheat area is irrigated, and some 800 acres or rather less than one-fifth of the net area cultivated in miscellaneous food-crops also benefit by irrigation, 331 acres of non-food crops are irrigated, and this practically covers the whole of the area planted with sugarcane and poppy.

12. For the occupied area in the Hathwa villages amounting to 7,383 acres, 1,671 khatians containing the details of as many different tenancies were prepared. Of these 1,549, representing an area of 7,244 or over 98 per cent. of the whole occupied

area, are of tenants with rights of occupancy, and only 7 with an area of 4 acres of tenants without such rights. The balance cover an area of 37 acres held in direct cultivation by the landlord and his thikadars, and 98 acres held by 103 rent-free holders. In the Dumraon villages the occupied area amounting to 4,074 acres, of which 26 acres are held direct by the proprietor or his thikadar, 39 acres by some 29 rent-free holders, 26 by 3 non-occupancy raiyats, and 3,983 acres or 98 per cent. of the whole occupied area by tenants with rights of occupancy.

Dumraon. the occupied area amounting to 4,074 acres, of which 26 acres are held direct by the proprietor or his thikadar, 39 acres by some 29 rent-free holders, 26 by 3 non-occupancy raiyats, and 3,983 acres or 98 per cent. of the whole occupied area by tenants with rights of occupancy.

13. The large percentage of the area held by tenants with rights of occupancy and the absence of any such raiyats entitled to hold fixed rates is interesting as showing that in these areas at any rate there is no tendency to

Recognition of the occupancy rights by the landlords.

confine the classification of tenants to the single distinction between a "guzashtadar" or tenant holding at a rent not liable to enhancement or enhanceable at intervals of 20 years, and a tenant-at-will. I understand that this is the case in some parts of the district, but in these areas a better system might, indeed, be expected, considering that the landlords of these villages are two of the largest landed proprietors in Bengal. The zamindari papers showed that there had been little or no attempt to interfere with the acquisition of settled rights by tenants, and in fact the vast majority of the present tenants are in possession of holdings which have been held by their ancestors for several generations.

14. The rent figures which will form the subject of discussion in a later paragraph show an incidence of Rs. 4-5-10 and Rs. 4-5 per acre for occupancy holdings in the Hathwa and Dumraon villages, respectively. The corresponding figures for Saran are Rs. 4-5-4 and for the Tekari Estates in Gaya Rs. 4-10-6. For non-occupancy raiyats the figures Rs. 3-5 (Hathwa) and Rs. 8-3-6 (Dumraon) are based on so small an area that any deductions made from them would be of little value.

Statistics of rent.

15. In neither estate are under-raiyats numerous, only 37 acres being sublet in Hathwa and 53 in Dumraon at an average rental of Rs. 4-0-11 and Rs. 5-8-1, respectively.

Under-raiyats.

16. It is worthy of note that in Dumraon area nearly all the under-tenants have been recorded with the consent of the tenants under whom they hold as having rights of occupancy. They are usually relatives of the original tenant and apparently prefer to be considered as under-raiyats to paying the fees levied by the landlord for registration of partitions and transfers of holdings.

Occupancy right of under-raiyats in Dumraon.

17. There is, however, one marked difference between the occupancy raiyats of these two estates, and that is in respect of the prevalence of produce-rents. In Dumraon only 4 acres are so held, but in the Hathwa villages no less than 1,395 out of the 7,244 acres, which constitute the holdings of occupancy raiyats are held on produce-rent. It is a noticeable fact that neither landlord nor tenants asked or apparently wished for commutation of these produce to cash-rents, in spite of the fact that the villages being scattered and very far from the Manager's head-quarters, the fair division of the crop must, to a large extent, depend on the honesty of subordinate amlas.

Cash and produce-rents.

18. Unfortunately no statistics were prepared for the Dumraon villages.

Those collected for Hathwa are brought together in Statement D. v., printed in the appendices of this report; 564 transfers, covering an area of 620 acres, or about 8.5 per cent. of the total area held by occupancy raiyats were recorded. Of this area one-quarter was sold out right at an average price of Rs. 163 per acre, and the balance transferred as security for money advanced at an average rate of Rs. 121 an acre. Even in Saran, where the value of land is extraordinarily high, these figures are not approached, the average rates in that district being Rs. 118 for sales and Rs. 93 for mortgages, and the high rates obtainable in this area are not due to its absolute security from a failure of the crops owing to short rainfall. The high figures are the more extraordinary, seeing that here, as elsewhere, the Hathwa Raj, prior to its coming under the Court of Wards, denied the right of

Transfer of occupancy holdings.

free transferability of occupancy rights and strongly discouraged transfers. That the same strictness has not been observed as in Saran in respect of refusing to register the transferee's name, is evident from these figures. Of the

transferees some 13 per cent. are mahajans and the remainder substantial raiyats. The total sum advanced on mortgage, Rs. 36,000 odd, is roughly equivalent to a debt of Rs. 5-8 per head on the population of these villages, or of Rs. 30 per family, which with average holding of $4\frac{2}{3}$ acres represents about one-quarter of the year's profits.

19. In the Hathwa villages the average size of an occupancy holding is $4\frac{2}{3}$ acres, and in the Dumraon area $3\frac{1}{3}$ acres.

Both these figures show a considerable margin over the $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres which in his report on Survey and Settlement operations in Saran, Mr. Kerr held to be the minimum area necessary for the support of an average sized family. In spite, therefore, of the indebtedness noticed in the last paragraph, the Hathwa tenants may be described as well-off on the whole and most of Dumraon comfortably off as compared with their fellows north of the Ganges. In the canal-irrigated area failure of the rice crop, which forms something like $\frac{3}{4}$ of the whole year's crop, is practically impossible and in the northern group of Dumraon villages, though the varying date of the annual inundation makes the *bhadoi* crop an uncertain one, the *rabi* crop, which is of greater importance, benefits by whatever decreases the outturn of the former. Probably the tenants in the Arrah group of Hathwa villages are worst off, the nature of the soil making it impossible for them to take full advantage of the facilities offered them for irrigation, and the same cause, the sand blown over by or deposited on their lands by the Sone, rendering them naturally less fertile. In both estates the tenants have a more or less liberal minded landlord, and complain little of the exactions of subordinates. Taking all things together, therefore, the bulk of them may be considered as comparatively well off. Assuming the population to average about 800 per square mile, and bearing in mind the high percentage of cultivated area, it will follow that even the landless labourer must have, in an ordinary year, a sufficiency of labour at fairly remunerative rates.

20 No special information was collected on the subject, and, so far as I am ware, no facts of special interest in this connection were observed. The most striking feature, the extensive use of wells and canals for irrigation over a large part of the area, has already been noted. The particular form of "produce" rents prevalent in the Hathwa villages is that known as "*bhaoli kankut*" or *danabandi*, when the crops are appraised before cutting.

21. Each village, or where small, each group of villages has its Patwari, and here, as elsewhere in Bihar, he is entirely a servant of the landlord. As a rule he has a considerable holding, generally on a comparatively low rent, and in addition receives a small monthly or annual cash wage or else a commission on the rents collected. His perquisites are numerous, the tenants paying a "*neg*" or fee for each receipt or acquittance granted, or, in the case of lands held at produce rent, a small percentage of the crop. In the Hathwa Estates he is subordinate to the tahsildar, who gets a commission of from 3 to 7 per cent. on collections, and the circle officer who has, however, a large area in other districts also to look after. Under them is, as a rule, a *jeth raiyat* or *gorait* who helps in the

collection of the rents, and has either a small rent free holding ("*jagir goraiti*"), or gets a certain remission of rent (*masi pagri* or *jeth raiyati bag*) by way of remuneration for his services.

The regular village "skilled" labourers, such as the smith (*lohár*), and the professional men, the washerman (*dhobi*) and the barber (*hajan*), are paid in grain, the *lohár* at a fixed rate the produce of so many *dhurs* of land per plough, and the others at so much weight of grain per member of the family, for whom their services are required.

CHAPTER II.

FISCAL HISTORY.

22. The Hathwa Raj villages formed, until the time of the Mutiny, a portion of the ancestral property of Kuar Singh, and in 1860-1861 they were settled in perpetuity with Maharaja Indra Partab Sahi of Hathwa in reward for the services rendered during the Mutiny period by his great-grandfather, Maharaja Bahadur Chattardhari Sahi, who died in 1858.

23. The 15 villages fall within two revenue-paying estates numbered Dewas 189 (pargana Arrah) and Beldihri 4211 (pargana Piaro) on the Collectorate tauzi, and paying land revenue of Rs. 3,730 and Rs. 6,410, respectively. Revenue for these estates, as appears from the settlement *rubakar* of Beldihri, a transliteration of which is submitted separately, was fixed in excess of the previous demand, because the value of the estate had been improved by the extinction of all rights to hold rent or revenue free within it. The other conditions of the *rubakar* in regard to the saving of the rights of tenants appear to have been rigidly observed, and the rent-roll has practically been preserved intact during the 40 years which preceded the present survey, though, in the meantime, all but two of the 15 villages were surveyed in connection with the canal scheme in 1875-1876.

24. The Dumraon villages form a comparatively small part of the large mehal Dhekarch, bearing tauzi No. 1347. The revenue assessed on these 11 villages is, according to an old register in the Collectorate, Rs. 4,465. For zamindari purposes they are treated as two mehals, one consisting of the village Lakhandehra, the other of the remaining ten villages, of which Semri gives its name to the group. Three other villages belong to this group, but have not been dealt with. They form part of the estate, but were permanently settled with rent-free grantees found in possession in 1790, whose descendants pay the Government revenue assessed through the Dumraon Raj. These were excluded from the present operations, as the Maharani was not actually a proprietor in them.

25. All these villages were given as a maintenance grant by Maharaja Joi Prokash Singh to his relative Sheo Prakash Singh, who was succeeded by his son and later by his son's widow. Then in 1294 Fasli the estate was sold up in execution of a Civil Court decree and was bought in by Maharaja Radha Prasad Singh. Apparently it was the fact that these villages had not always been under direct management, and that some uncertainty existed as to the value of the maintenance holders' papers, when rents had to be sued for, as well as the tenant's refusal to pay rents for "Garden" lands that led to the application for survey and settlement.

26. The average incidence of land revenue amounts in the Hathwa villages to Re. 1-3-8 per acre on the total area, or Re. 1-5-10 on the occupied area. The corresponding figures for Dumraon are Re. 1-0-7 and Re. 1-1-7, respectively. The average incidence of rent paid by tenants of the Hathwa Estate is Rs. 4-8-6, and by Dumraon tenant Rs. 4-5. In the former, however, nearly one-fifth of the occupied area is held on produce rent, and, as the lands so held are largely irrigated rice lands, the annual value of the landlord's share can hardly be less than Rs. 8 or Rs. 9 per acre, possibly even more. Taking the higher figure, the average incidence of rent for this estate is Rs. 5-8, or about $4\frac{1}{2}$ times the incidence of revenue. In Dumraon, though the revenue is less, the average incidence of rent is only about $4\frac{1}{4}$ times that of the revenue. Considering the fact that the revenue of one estate was fixed at the time of the permanent settlement, and the other as late as 1860, it is somewhat surprising that there is barely a difference of 2 annas in the incidence of revenue assessed. It is noticeable that in both cases the incidence is considerably higher than in any of the North Bihar districts.

The results of the present operations on the rent-rolls of the estates will be discussed in a later paragraph.

CHAPTER III.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT OPERATIONS.

27. *Notifications and officers employed*—The Hathwa villages, as part of an estate under Court of Wards' management, were brought under Settlement operations at the Manager's request, and settlement was done throughout on the authority of a notification under section 101 (2) (c) of the Bengal Tenancy Act, No. 363T.—R., dated 25th May 1901. The survey was authorised by Notification No. 364T.—R. of the same date. The notifications vesting the various officers employed with powers under the different Acts are given in Appendix B. I was in charge, as Settlement Officer, from 15th November 1901 until the close of the operations, with Babu Bhupendra Nath Gupta in subordinate charge. Maulvi Chainuddin Ahmad was employed in connection with supervision of Cadastral Survey and Khanapuri from November 1901 till May 1902. Work was started in November 1901 and was completed in February 1904.

28. *Proceedings in the two estates belonging to the Dumraon Raj* were initiated on two applications purporting to be under section 103, Bengal Tenancy Act, dated 1st July 1899 and 11th September 1899, and were sanctioned by the Board on 31st October 1899 and 23rd April 1900, respectively, and all the earlier stages of the work, including Survey, Khanapuri, Attestation, Draft Publication and disposal of case-work under section 103A. were undertaken by the regular District staff. In May 1902 a notification (No. 875T.—R., dated 25th May 1902) was published, directing the survey and settlement of these estates under section 101 (2) (a), and the completion of the work was entrusted to the Settlement Department.

29. *As Settlement Officer of Bihar I exercised general supervision over the work, Babu Bhupendra Nath Gupta supervising the check and final publication of the records during the five months, October 1902 to February 1903, and Babu Hem Chandra Chatterji disposing of the cases filed after final publication from June to August 1903.*

30. *As regards, therefore, the earlier stages of the work in Dumraon, I can supply only such information as it has been possible for me to obtain from the Collectorate, and from an inspection note recorded by Mr. J. H. Kerr, who as Settlement Officer, North Bihar, was asked to report on the progress made, and from a similar inspection note recorded by myself in October 1901.*

31. *Traverse survey was done by a Sub-Surveyor, whose services were lent to the Collector by the Superintendent, Provincial Surveys. Work was started in Simri in January 1900, and completed by the end of March 1900. Lakhandehra was begun on the 22nd March 1900, and completed on the 14th April.*

32. *This branch of the work was done under the supervision of Babu Siva Sankar Singh, Deputy Collector, attached to the Shahabad District staff. Four Amins were sent out at the beginning of April 1900, but, for want of proper instruments, work was not started in the Simri group of villages till early in May. Late in the same month, two more Amins were obtained, and began work in Lakhandehra. The work dragged on in both areas, not being completed in Simri till August, and in Lakhandehra till September or October. The Deputy Collector inspected progress in June. A Kanungo was sent out to do so later, but did not reach the villages owing to heavy rain, and an Inspector was employed for two or three months, the only record of whose work consists of a few *partial* lines on the maps.*

33. *In Semri this part of the work was spread over a period of six months, from August 1900 till February 1901. In Lakhandehra the work began about the same time, and was completed by the end of November. From October onwards, supervision was entrusted to Babu Akhauri Barhandeo Narain Singh, in place of*

Babu Siva Sankar Singh, transferred. A Kanungo was sent out to inspect in November, but no report of the results is available. The Deputy Collector visited both groups of villages early in December. I found the work very bad, (in Lakhandehra it was by this time nominally completed), and gave orders for a good deal of revision, as well as in the case of Semri, for more rapid progress. The Deputy Collector subsequently visited the area and disposed of such internal disputes as had been filed.

34. It is unnecessary here to repeat at length the somewhat uncomplimentary comments made by Mr. Kerr, when he inspected, at the Commissioner's request, in April 1901. He found that inspection of both cadastral survey and khandapuri had been absolutely inadequate and that the records could not be attested without a very elaborate check of the khatians with the khasra, the rewriting of many of the khatians in accordance with the Bihar rules, the completion of tenureholder's khewats, and of the records generally and their correction in accordance with the detailed instructions given by him. This the staff employed under the Deputy Collector were able to do fairly satisfactorily during the following six months.

35. Attestation was started on the 4th November, a muharrir and an apprentice being sent out then to begin the bujharat of the records of the Semri villages. These villages were attested by the Deputy Collector, Babu Barhamdeo Narain Singh on various dates during the month of November and completed on the 3rd December. Bujharat of Lakhandehra was then started, and this and attestation were completed by the 11th. On the 12th I inspected the work, at the Commissioner's request, and found that, on the whole, the preparation of the records during the recess and attestation had been fairly well done. The correction and completion of records for draft publication had still, however, to be done, and owing to the large number of cross-references of rent in the records of the 10 Semri villages, for which the landlord only kept up a single jamabandi, this branch of the work proved very tedious, and was not finally completed till the middle of February 1902.

36. Draft publication was delayed until after the publication of notifications under sections 101-102 (a) on the 25th May 1902, as some doubt had been expressed as to the validity of further proceedings under section 103 of the Act.

37. Such objections were filed in the month following draft publication and were disposed of by the Deputy Collector and were disposed of by the Deputy Collector Bipin Behari Pramanik in September. These objections related principally to rights in trees, which were decided in the landlord's favour, and to entries of existing rents. There were also a number of cases which should not have been accepted as objections under section 103A, in which the landlord and tenant applied for additional rent or for reduction of rent on account of excess or short areas. The Deputy Collector should, of course, have rejected them, and told the parties to apply later under section 105, but he did not do so, and his orders assessing and reducing rents had subsequently to be cancelled.

38. In October 1902 formal charge of these operations was made over to me, and the records were transferred to the Gaya office, where the usual stages of preliminary check, copying, final check and comparison were gone through. Numerous mistakes, involving the attendance of the parties or the deputation of a surveyor-munsarim to the villages for proper correction, were found in the records, and in consequence the work was not finally completed till February 1903.

Final publication was finished in the same month.

39. During the months, March, April and May 1903, 222 applications under section 105 affecting the rents of 317 tenants, and 163 suits under section 106 were filed. These cases were taken up by Babu Hem Chandra Chatterjee and disposed of by the end of August.

40. In the cases under section 105 the landlord claimed additional rent for area shown in the khatians in excess of the jamabandi area, and also asked for settlement of a fair rent for garden lands, which had previously been held unassessed. As regards the latter claim, he was generally successful, rent at about Re. 1 per bigha being assessed on 169 bighas of garden lands.

Cases under section 105.

But as regards excess areas, except in the comparatively few cases, in which reasonable compromises were arrived at, the Revenue Officer found it impossible to hold that the landlord had proved either specific encroachment or a previous measurement, and, in consequence, he refused to assess additional rents, and settled the existing rent as fair. The net result, therefore, of these 222 applications was that rents of 317 tenants, aggregating to Rs. 8,903, were raised to Rs. 9,070 or by 2 per cent.

Excess areas.

41. Before the Special Judge, in whose Court the Raj filed appeals in respect of the cases in which enhancement was refused, the estate fared better, as the Judge found that, admitting the proof of the accuracy of the measurement made as in 1295 to be of doubtful value, the fact remained that a considerable number of the tenants sued must be held to have admitted its accuracy by filing returns for road-cess purposes, showing the identical areas entered against their names in the landlord's jamabandi. Even where no such returns had been filed, the Judge held that the regular entry of certain definite areas in jamabandis, dating from the year 1295, made it reasonable to suppose that a measurement did take place in that year, and that in the absence of evidence that these areas were inaccurate, the landlord was entitled to the benefit of the doubt. The result of the Special Judge's orders was, in consequence, to raise the rents of 34 tenants affected by the appeals from Rs. 3,421 to Rs. 4,035, and the net result of the applications filed under section 105 was, therefore, an enhancement of Rs. 781, or nearly 9 per cent. on Rs. 8,903 originally attested. This on the total rent-roll of the estate is equivalent to an enhancement of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. I understand from the Special Judge that the tenants have appealed against his orders to the High Court.

Appeals against decisions under section 105.

42. Of the 163 suits under section 106, 65 were suits contesting the amount of rent attested, and 55 disputes as to possession between tenants, and 23 similar suits between landlord and tenant.

Suits under section 106.

43. Of the rent suits, those of most importance were in regard to the amount of cess payable by the tenant, in respect of which I regret that the Assistant Settlement Officer took an entirely wrong view. A number of big tenants had, for cess purposes, been treated as tenure-holders, and cess assessed on a valuation of their holdings. The amount so arrived at was shown in the landlord's papers in the same column as the usual cess at half-an-anna per rupee on the rent, and during the office work stage it was noticed that the cess in certain cases exceeded the legal rate for raiyats, and was cut down. To this the Raj rightly objected, but unfortunately the Revenue Officer confused the definitions of tenure-holder as given in the Cess and Tenancy Acts, and held that these particular men, not being tenure-holders within the meaning of section 5 of the Bengal Tenancy Act, were not liable to pay cess at a higher rate than half-an-anna per rupee. These cases, of course, went up on appeal, and the Special Judge, in decreeing the Raj claims, pointed out this somewhat unfortunate mistake.

"Tenure-holders" under the Cess and Tenancy Acts.

44. In other rent suits and the possession suits there was little of any special interest, and the decisions of the Revenue Officer were generally accepted by the parties. Twelve appeals in all were presented to the Judge, of which eight were successful, as already noted: in the remainder the original orders were upheld.

Other suits under section 106.

45. With the disposal of these suits the work was completed, and the records were deposited in the Shahabad Collectorate, after making over a copy to the landlord, and copies of their khatians to the tenants.

Conclusion of the work.

46. Of the 15 villages concerned, 13 had been surveyed on the scale of 32 inch=1 mile in connection with the Irrigation Hathwa Traverse Survey. Survey of Shahabad District in 1874-76. In the case of these 13 villages it was decided, after some discussion, that the Superintendent of Provincial Surveys should furnish us with plots on the 16-inch=1 mile scale, showing the traverse stations of the previous survey, and on these, with the help of the detailed original 32-inch maps, the survey staff should map the existing boundaries of the villages. This procedure was adopted, and, though many of the old traverse stations could not be found and others only with considerable difficulty, we were able to pick up sufficient of them to form a working basis, and the necessity for a fresh traverse was thus avoided. The other two villages were traversed by the survey camp working under Lieutenant F. C. Hirst, I. A. and the plots, along with those of the other 13 villages, which were checked by the same officer, were made over to us in February 1902.

47. Cadastral survey was at once begun by a staff of *amins*, working under three inspectors, and controlled by a Head Inspector, who paid occasional visits of inspection from Deo in Gaya, where the bulk of his work was. The Revenue officers employed in supervision were Maulvi Chainuddin, Sub-Deputy Collector, and Maulvi Mokiumuddin Ahmad, Kanungo, both of whom were employed also on similar work in Deo. The work was carefully checked by these officers, who did over two linear miles of check survey (partial) for each square mile of detail.

48. The number of boundary disputes was considerable, 31 in all being instituted and disposed of within the season. The Boundary disputes. Raj in almost all cases claimed according to the Revenue survey line, whether in possession or not, and as the villages dealt with were to a large extent scattered, disputes were naturally numerous. Eleven appeals were filed against the orders of the Assistant Superintendent of Survey, (Babu Bhupendra Nath Gupta and Maulvi Chainuddin). In one case only was the original orders revised and in two modified: in all the others the appeals were dismissed.

49. This work was started in each village as soon as the *amin* had completed cadastral survey and had his map passed. Preliminary Record-writing. It was completed in the whole area by the end of May. The same inspecting and supervising staff was employed as for cadastral survey and the Revenue officers visited every village at least twice during the progress of the work, and, besides checking nearly 5 per cent. of the khasra and khatian entries, disposed of 935 out of the 1,149 internal disputes filed. Few of these were of any great importance, the majority being disputes as to possession between tenants, and as to the homestead lands of the lower class tenants, which their better-off neighbours wished to absorb into their own holdings.

50. This work was carried through successfully during the recess at the headquarters office at Gaya under the supervision of Babu Bhupendra Nath Gupta, and all records were ready for attestation by the end of September. Preparation of records for attestation.

51. Attestation was not a difficult task. With less than 19,000 plots comprised in some 1,800 holdings to deal with, Babu Bhupendra Nath Gupta was able to complete attestation in less than a month, working during part of October and November, and draft publication early in December. Few Rights in trees. disputes of any importance had to be decided, the chief being as to rights in trees, in regard to which, after due enquiry, the attestation officer found that the ordinary custom of the area was the same as that in the Hathwa estates in Saran, (*vide* paragraph 192, page 57, Final Report Survey and Settlement, Saran), and in regard to homestead lands, which the Raj claimed to be outside the tenants' agricultural holding. This too proved to be a fact, the conditions being exactly the same as those found in the Hathwa area in Saran, and indeed in Saran generally. Homestead land.

Zirat claim.—A claim to have recorded as “zirat” lands abandoned by tenants, or purchased by the Raj in sales in execution of rent decrees, was of course disallowed. There were few, if any, disputes as to existing rents and their decision was simple, as the Raj papers included counterfoil receipts and were absolutely reliable, except in respect of these few points attestation was simple.

52. Two hundred and eighty-three objections were preferred under this section, all of which were heard and disposed of by Babu Bhupendra Nath Gupta during the month of March. Some 70 per cent. of these were filed by the Raj, and of these a considerable number were filed with a view to the correction of comparatively small mistakes and omissions in the attested record. The tree questions came up again, the Raj having by this time gathered further evidence in support of their claims in respect of trees on particular holdings, and a few rent-free grants, which had been allowed, at the earlier stage, were now successfully contested.

53. The records then passed through the regular stages of preliminary check, copying, final check, and comparison in the Gaya office, this branch of the work being completed by the end of June. Final publication followed, and all records were finally published before the end of July.

54. During the succeeding three months 26 applications were filed under section 105 for settlement of rents of 492 tenants and 28 suits under section 106. These cases were taken up and disposed of during September and October by Babu Bhupendra Nath Gupta.

55. The result of the applications under section 105 was, that the rents of 442 tenants were enhanced from Rs. 12,179 to Rs. 13,603, or by 11·7 per cent. In the case of 38 tenants only there was a small enhancement under section 30(b), but the bulk of the increase was due to the application of section 52. Application was also made for enhancement under section 30(a), but it was not successful. In all 14 villages affected by these cases the Hathwa Raj was in a position to show that their existing jamabandi was based on the measurement made by Government in 1860 (just before the villages were settled with the Raj), and by comparison of the areas of specific plots, which had admittedly suffered no change in shape or size since 1860, it was possible to define accurately how much of the difference between the survey and the jamabandi areas was due to real excess and how much to difference in standard and system of measurement. For the latter the Raj allowed in all cases a deduction of at least one katta in the bigha (one-twentieth) on the present areas. In a number of cases also, it was possible to prove specific encroachments. Under these circumstances it is not surprising that the rate of enhancement works out fairly high.

56. Appeals were presented to the Special Judge in seven cases, but the orders of the Assistant Settlement Officer were upheld.

57. The number of tenants whose rents were enhanced amounts to 28 per cent. of the total number of occupancy tenants in the estate, and the result of the enhancement allowed in their cases is to raise the total cash rental of the estate from Rs. 25,545 to Rs. 26,966, or by 5½ per cent. This can hardly be considered excessive, when it is borne in mind that the rents have not been interfered with during the 40 years immediately preceding these operations, and, that for more than half this period, the tenants have largely profited by the facilities for irrigation afforded by the Sone Canal system.

58. Of the 28 cases under section 106 none were of any special importance, the majority being disputes between tenants as to possession. Nine appeals were filed, of which seven were dismissed, and in the remaining two, the Appellate Court modified the Assistant Settlement Officer's order.

59. With the disposal of these cases, settlement operations in this estate were completed, and it remained only to distribute to the tenants their copies of the khatians, to make over to the landlord his copy, and to deposit the Collectorate copy in the record-room at Arrah.

CHAPTER IV.

RESULTS OF THE OPERATIONS.

60. The results of the present operations in the matter of enhancing rents in these two estates have already been discussed, and there is little to be added thereto. So far as I have been able to ascertain, no previous enhancement of rents took place in the Hathwa villages since 1861, or in the Dumraon villages since 1885. Of previous changes in their rent-rolls, I have been unable to gather any information. That there has been no interference with rates of rents in these areas is, I presume, explainable by the fact that both belong to big landlords, who have, I believe, taken the provisions of the Tenancy Act strictly to heart, and, in the case of the Hathwa area, that it is a detached portion of the estate, far from head-quarters, and so long as the nominal rent-roll was collected in full, Managers were content to let it alone.

I may note that in June 1900, the Manager declared the rent-roll to be Rs. 32,165 per annum, including the value of produce rent. The cash rent attested three years later was Rs. 25,545, which leaves only Rs. 6,620 as the value of the produce rent of 1,395 acres, or less than Rs. 5 per acre. This is barely half what the real value must be. However, as the approximate area of occupied land given by the Manager at the same time was only 6,357 acres, as against over 7,383 acres, the probability is that the landlord had previously had no very accurate account of the area actually held in produce rent.

61. Accepting the Manager's figures as representing the demand in 1900, and the average value of the landlord's share of produce at Rs. 8 per bigha, we get the following :—

				Rs.
1902	...	...	...	32,165
1903 after attestation			...	25,545
				11,184
				1,398 acres at Rs. 8.
				36,729
1904 after section 105			...	36,729
Additional rent assessed			...	1,424
				38,153

Assuming that Rs. 8 per acre is not an excessive estimate, which, I believe it is not, for the value of produce rents, the result of the present operations gave the estate an increase of 14 per cent. by providing the management with accurate figures of area, and a further increase of 4 per cent. by the application of the provisions of sections 30 and 52, a result which can hardly be considered as anything but satisfactory from the point of view of the estate.

62. In the case of Dumraon, I have no information as to what the demand of the estate was before settlement, but, as rents were attested on the basis of the current *jamabandi*, it may be assumed that the attested rent, Rs. 17,380, represents this fairly accurately. On this amount the Revenue Officer granted an enhancement of Rs. 167 or less than one per cent., and the Special Judge, a further enhancement of Rs. 781 or $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The rent-roll, after settlement was completed, was therefore Rs. 18,328, or rather more than 5 per cent. in excess of the pre-settlement demand.

Increase of rent-roll in the Dumraon Estate.

63. It is worthy of note that in the case of Dúmraon no part of the enhancement was obtained on account of prevailing rate or of the rise in prices of food-grains, and in Hathwa only a very small percentage. In both cases the large enhancements obtained were mainly due to the fact, that for years no attempt had been made to assess to rent lands encroached on by the tenants. In the case of Hathwa, 40 years had passed without any practical alteration in the rates or rents (other than produce rents), and in the Dumraon villages, 20 years. In neither case, therefore, have the tenants any reasonable ground for complaint that the enhancement now imposed on them is high.

Omitting the figures for areas paying produce rent in Hathwa, the incidence of cash rent has risen in these villages from Rs. 4-5-10 to Rs. 4-9-9 per acre, and in the Dumraon villages from Rs. 4-5-0 to 4-9-2. It will be interesting to see, at some future date, how these rates compare with those in neighbouring estates in Shahabad, and whether proprietors in this district generally will fare as well when applying for settlement of rents under section 105, as, for these two small estates, the Hathwa and Dumraon Rajas undoubtedly have.

CHAPTER V.

FINANCIAL RESULTS.

64. Statements showing the actual expenditure incurred direct and indirect, the cost rates for each branch of the work and the recoveries made in the shape of Court and process fees and miscellaneous receipts will be found in Appendix E. (I, II, III), attached to this report.

Of the total expenditure incurred in respect of the Dumraon villages, Rs. 2,101-6-3 represents the cost of the work, while under the control of the Collector of Shahabad, and the balance, that which was incurred after the work was transferred to my supervision. The bulk of the latter was on account of disposal of case work under sections 105 and 106, under which heads the work was exceptionally heavy considering the small area dealt with. The figures given for receipts in Court and process fees show that here, as elsewhere, these fees practically cover the cost of case work. As regards the earlier expenditure, the account already given of the slow progress of cadastral survey and khanapuri explains the high percentage of cost under these heads, and illustrates the folly of payingamins fixed rates of pay, irrespective of outturn, except where it is possible to control and supervise their work very closely.

65. The Maharani of Dumraon has at Dumraon different times deposited sums amounting to Rs. 4,436-15-11 in all to meet the cost of these operations: the total direct and indirect expenditure exceeds this amount by Rs. 437-10-2; but if credit be given to the Maharani for the value of Court and process fees, as well as for miscellaneous receipts, she is apparently entitled to a refund of Rs. 2,128-8-10.

66. For the Hathwa villages the total bill of costs is Rs. 9,093-15-5, and the net costs debitable to the proprietor, after deducting Court and process fees and miscellaneous receipts is Rs. 7,935-15-6, out of which the Manager has deposited Rs. 4,000.

The net cost rate works out to Rs. 6,161 per square mile, or rather less than Re. 1 per acre, which, in view of the circumstances under which these operations were carried out, is not, I think, excessive.

67. For purposes of comparison, the cost rates calculated on the direct expenditure incurred at each stage of the work, and the normal rates as laid down in the Government Resolutions (1495, dated 19th March 1903) on the

Comparison with sanctioned North Bihar rates.

survey and settlement reports for the year ending September 1902, are appended:—

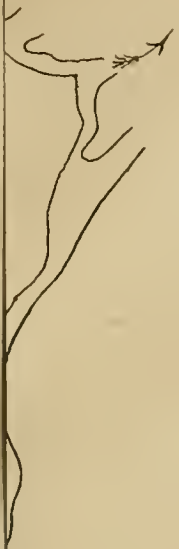
Serial No.	Description of different stages of operation.	Cost incurred under each head.			Cost rate per square mile under each head.			Normal cost rate per square mile.
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
1	Traverse	385	1	0	29	9	11	40
2	Cadastral survey	1,419	0	9	109	2	6	153 21 — 174
3	Khanapuri (including preparation of records for attestation).	1,487	4	10	114	6	6	
4	Attestation and draft publication ...	877	2	0	67	7	6	50
5	Section 103A, work	403	5	4	31	0	4	17
6	Office work and final publication ...	523	12	0	40	4	7	33
7	Sections 105 and 106, work	896	7	6	68	12	9	30
8	Supervision and Head-quarters' Staff	1,239	5	11	95	5	4	25
9	Contingencies	894	6	3	68	15	4	40
	Total	7,957	13	7	625	0	9	409

68. Under every head, except traverse, the expenditure was in excess of the normal, and a general explanation of this fact is to be found in the small and scattered area that was dealt with, and the fact that the bulk of the work was done by a comparatively senior Deputy Collector, drawing pay and allowances at the rate of Rs. 400 per mensem, instead of Rs. 300 per mensem, on which the normal estimates are based. Expenditure on cadastral and khanapuri was increased by the fact that, except in the case of two villages, the amins had to work on traverse marks placed nearly 30 years before, and in consequence the earlier stages of the work took much longer than usual. The number of boundary disputes also was much in excess of the normal, and the charges on account of Assistant Settlement Officer's pay and travelling allowances were in consequence higher. For attestation and disposal of case work under section 103A., the general explanation provides sufficient reason for the excess. For case work under sections 105 and 106, a reference to the figures for cases filed and disposed of will show that the amount of work to be got through under this head was largely in excess of what is usual in a larger area.

Contingent charges include heavy expenditure on tents, furniture, etc., for a portion of which credit was subsequently given on their being made over to North Bihar settlements: it also includes heavy charges for copying. Under the heading "Supervision" the incidence of cost was necessarily high, as the area over which my pay and allowances as Settlement Officer had to be distributed (in this and the Gaya and Patna districts) was barely one-tenth of the normal area entrusted to the supervision of a Settlement Officer. It may be noted here that the original estimates submitted provided for an expenditure of Rs. 10,000. This was subsequently reduced to Rs. 8,500, and the amount finally sanctioned by Government was Rs. 8,000, within which amount direct expenditure, other than that incurred by the Survey Department, was actually kept. The whole charge has been met by the estate from the balance of the deposits made in connection with similar work in Saran district.

69. My special acknowledgments are due to Baba Bhupendra Nath Gupta, who, with the exception of supervision of preliminary record-writing, did practically the whole of the work connected with the Hatwa operations. Both attestation and case work were well done by him, and, besides this, he supervised all the arrangements for cadastral survey, and the preparation of records both for attestation and final publication. Maulvi Chainuddin as khanapuri officer, and Maulvi Makimuddin Ahmed as khanapuri kanungo, supervised cadastral survey and initial record-writing with care and intelligence, and the orders on boundary and internal disputes decided by them were, as a rule, sound. Babu Hem Chandra Chatterjee did the somewhat difficult case work of the Dumraon villages, and can, I think, hardly be blamed for insisting on stricter proof of a previous measurement than the Special Judge eventually held to be necessary. Except on this point, and as to the distinction between tenure-holders under the Cess and Tenancy Act, his decisions were consistently upheld.

Conclusion.



—

DISTRICT
SHAHABAD

Scale 1 Inch = 8 Miles.



REFERENCE.

- District Boundary.....
 Sub-Division do.....
DUMRAON — Villages colored Green.
HATHWA — Villages colored Red

APPENDIX A (ii).

List of Hathwa Raj Villages in the District of Shahabad.

Serial No.	Name of village.
1	Angra.
2	Bharser.
3	Sidha.
4	Beldehri.
5	Kosdihara.
6	Bhadsera.
7	Kurmuri.
8	Rambag, Dihri.
9	Denar.
10	Pertappur.
11	Bhagwatpur.
12	Guri.
13	Manpur.
14	Kusihan.
15	Gopalpur.

APPENDIX A (ii).

List of Dumraon Villages Surveyed and Settled.

Serial No.	Name of village.
1	Lakhandehra.
2	Semri.
3	Rampur.
4	Gop Bharauli.
5	Sehari.
6	Sonbarsa.
7	Kaira.
8	Man Bharauli.
9	Dubi.
10	Lachmipur.
11	Lakri.

APPENDIX B.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. and date.	Section under which notified.
863T.R., 25th May 1901.	15 Hatwa villages in the district of Shahabad notified under Bengal Tenancy Act, section 101 (2) (c).
364T.R., 25th May 1901.	15 Hatwa villages in the district of Shahabad notified under Survey Act.
875T.R., 25th May 1902.	Notifying the Dumraon estates Semri and Lakhandehra under section 101 (2) (a), Bengal Tenancy Act.

APPENDIX C—I.

Statement showing staff of officers, Ha'hwa villages.

Serial No.	Name of officers.	Work on which employed.	Period of employment.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5
		1901-1902.		
1	J. H. Kerr, Esq., I. C. S. ...	Settlement Officer	1st October 1901 to 14th November 1901.	
2	H. Coupland, Esq., I. C. S.	Ditto	15th November 1901 to 15th July 1902.	
3	Babu Bhupendra Nath Gupta.	Assistant Settlement Officer in charge.	Throughout the year.	
4	Maulvi Chainuddin ...	Khanapuri ...	23rd December 1901 to 17th May 1902.	
		1902-1903.		
1	H. Coupland, Esq., I. C. S.	Settlement Officer	21st October 1902 to 11th July 1903.	
2	Babu Bhupendra Nath Gupta.	Assistant Settlement Officer in charge.	Throughout the year.	

APPENDIX C—II.

Staff of Officers, Dumraon Estates.

Serial No.	Name of Officers.	Work on which employed.	Period of employment.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5
		1902-1903.		
1	H. Coupland Esq., I. C. S.	Settlement Officer	21st October 1902 to 11th July 1903.	
2	Babu Bhupendra Nath Gupta.	Assistant Settlement Officer in charge.	Throughout the year.	
3	Babu Hem Chandra Chatterjee.	Case work 105 and 106.	22nd June 1903 to 31st August 1903.	

APPENDIX D-I.

Crops Statement Hathua villages in district Shahabad.

VILLAGE.	BHADOL.										AGHANI.								
	CEREALS AND PULSES.					FIBRES.			DYES.	Total.	CEREALS AND PULSES.		OIL SEEDS.	Condiments and spices.	SUGAR.	FIBRES.	MISCELLANEOUS CROPS.		Total.
	Rice.	Madua.	Malze.	Kodo.	Others.	Jute.	Sadai.	Others.	Indigo.		Rice.	Others.	Til.		Sugar-cane.	Cotton.	Yams.	Others.	
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
Allegabad.	485	1	220	52	13	...	...	...	...	797	4,328	...	...	...	248	...	...	103	4,589

VILLAGE.	RABI.																				REMARKS.				
	CEREALS AND PULSES.					OIL SEEDS.			Condiments and spices.	FIBRES.			DYES.	DRUGS AND NARCOTICS.	Fodder crops.	MISCELLANEOUS CROPS.				Total of columns 12, 21 and 43.		Area cropped more than once.	Net area cropped.		
	Rice (Boro).	Wheat.	Barley.	Gram.	Arhar.	Others.	Linseed.	Mustard.		Others.	Cotton.	Munj.	Others.	Kusum.		Opium.	Tobacco.	Garden produce and fruit bearing orchard.	Potatoes.					Non-food.	Mango garden.	Total.
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
Allegabad.	...	400	483	1,886	...	1,169	31	22	9	...	...	...	13	89	...	...	11	5	17	...	4,155	9,541	2,379	7,162	

APPENDIX D-I.

Crop Statement, Dumraon villages, District Shahabad.

Name of village.	BHADOL.										AGHANI.							
	CEREALS AND PULSES.					FIBRES.			DYES.	Total.	CEREALS AND PULSES.		OIL SEED.	Condiments and spices.	SUGAR.	FIBRES.	MISCELLANEOUS CROPS.	
	Rice.	Madua.	Maize.	Kodo.	Others.	Jute.	Samal.	Others.	Indigo.		Rice.	Others.	Th.		Sugar-cane.	Cotton.	Yams.	Others.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Dumraon villages	208	11	712	48	97	7	...	...	...	1,083	571	956	...	...	56	1	...	7

Name of villages	RABI.																				Total of columns 12, 21 and 43.	Area cropped more than once.	Net area cropped.	R1
	CEREALS AND PULSES.					OIL SEEDS.			Condiments and spices.	FIBRES.			DYES.	DRUGS AND NARCOTICS.	MISCELLANEOUS CROPS.									
	Rice (Beru).	Wheat.	Barley.	Gram.	Arhar.	Others.	Linseed.	Mustard.		Others.	Cotton.	Munj.	Others.	Kusum.	Opium.	Tobacco.	Padder crops.	Garden produce and fruit-bearing orchard.	Potatoes.	Non food.					Mango garden.	Total.
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
Dumraon villages	...	536	427	1,180	...	...	4	6	11	3	...	4	...	24	...	2	2	1	1	...	2,201	4,821	1,235	3,586

APPENDIX D-II.

Milan khasra, Hathwa villages in Shahabad District.

Name of village.	CROPPED AREA.						Current fallow.	CULTURABLE AREA OTHER THAN CURRENT FALLOW.			AREA NOT AVAILABLE FOR CULTIVATION.			Total area uncultivated, columns 9, 13 and 16.	Total area, columns 8 and 17.	Irrigated area.	IRRIGATED AREA AND HOW IRRIGATED.			NUMBER OF WELLS.		
	Bhadol.	Aghani.	Rabi.	Total.	Dofaali.	Net cropped area.		Old fallow.	Other kinds.	Total.	House sites.	Water.	Other kinds.				Total.	Irrigated from Government canals.	Irrigated from private canals.	Irrigated from tanks, wells, etc.	Masonry.	Earthen.
	1	2	3	4	5	6		7	8	9	10	11	12				13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Hathwa villages in Shahabad.	797	4,580	4,155	9,541	2,379	7,162	39	203	155	398	95	310	287	642	1,079	8,241	4,326	1,901	73	2,352	78	36

APPENDIX D—II.

Milan, Khasra, Dumraon villages in Shahabad District.

Name of village.	CROPPED AREA.							CULTURABLE AREA OTHER THAN CURRENT FALLOW.	AREA NOT AVAILABLE FOR CULTIVATION.				Total area unencultivated, columns 9, 12 and 16.	Total area, columns 8 and 17.	IRRIGATED AREA AND HOW IRRIGATED.				NUMBER OF WELLS.		REMARKS.		
	Bhadol.	Aghni.	Rabi.	Total.	Dofasi.	Net cropped area.	Current fallow.		Old fallow.	Other kind.	Total.	Hous sites.			Water.	Other kind.	Total.	Irrigated area.	Irrigated from Government canals.	Irrigated from private canals.		Irrigated from tanks, wells, &c.	Masonry.	Earthen.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Dumraon villages ...	1,988	733	2,800	4,821	1,235	3,586	29	48	414	462	80	38	108	226	717	4,303	...	...	...	...	19	...	...

APPENDIX D—III.

Abstract of Record-of-Rights, District Shahabad, Hathwa villages.

Name of villages.	PROPRIETORS' ZIRAT		HELD BY PROPRIETORS BUT NOT ZIRAT.		IN CULTIVATING POSSESSION OF TENURE-HOLDERS.		RAIYATS AT FIXED RENTS OR RATES.				SETTLED OR OCCUPANCY RAIYATS.				
	Number of holdings.	Total area.	Number of holdings.	Total area.	Number of holdings.	Total area.	Number of holdings.	Total area.	Total of existing rent.	Average rate per acre of total area.	Number of holdings.	Total area excluding area on produce rent.	Area on produce rent.	Total of existing rent.	Average rate per acre of total area, excluding area on produce rent.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
		Acres.		Acres.		Acres.		Acres.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.		Acres.	Acres.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Hathwa villages in Shahabad.	11	34	1	3	...	...	...	...	1,549	5,849	1,395	25,641 11 3	4 5 10

Name of villages.	NON-OCCUPANCY RAIYATS, INCLUDING DIAFA RAIYATS.					RENT-FREE HOLDERS.	UNOCCUPIED.	KAIBAR-I-HIND.	Total area of village.	UNDER-RAIYATS.					REMARKS.	
	Number of holdings.	Total area, excluding area on produce rent.	Area on produce rent.	Total of existing rent.	Average rate per acre of total area, excluding area on produce rent.	Number of holdings.	Total area.	Number of holdings.		Total area.	Number of holdings.	Total area, excluding area on produce rent.	Area on produce rent.	Existing rent.		Average rate per acre of total area, excluding area on produce rent.
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
		Acres.	Acres.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Acres.		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		Acres.	Acres.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Hathwa villages in Shahabad.	7	1	3	9 5 0	3 5 0	103	98	53	702	156	8,241	63	19	18	40 11 0	2 2 3

APPENDIX D—III.

Abstract of Record-of-Rights, District Shahabad, Dumraon villages.

Name of village.	PROPRIETORS' ZIRAT.		HELD BY PROPRIETORS BUT NOT ZIRAT.		IN CULTIVATING POSSESSION OF TENURE-HOLDERS.		RAIYATS AT FIXED RENTS OR RATES.				SETTLED OR OCCUPANCY RAIYATS.								
	Number of holdings.	Total area.	Number of holdings.	Total area.	Number of holdings.	Total area.	Number of holdings.	Total area.	Total of existing rent.	Average rate per acre of total area.	Number of holdings.	Total area, excluding area on produce rent.	Area on produce rent.	Total of existing rent.	Average rate per acre of total area, excluding				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16				
Dumraon villages	...	Acres.	3	Acres.	10	1	Acres.	16	1,196	3,979	4	Rs.	17,060	Rs.	4

Name of village.	NON-OCCUPANCY RAIYATS, INCLUDING DIARA RAIYATS.					RENT-FREE HOLDERS.		UNOCCUPIED		KAISAR-I-HIND.	UNDER-RAIYATS.					REMARKS.									
	Number of holdings.	Total area excluding area on produce rent.	Area on produce rent.	Total of existing rent.	Average rate per acre of total area, excluding area on produce rent.	Number of holdings.	Total area.	Number of holdings.	Total area.	Total area.	Total area of village.	Number of holdings.	Total area, excluding area on produce rent.	Area on produce rent.	Existing rent.		Average rate per acre of total area, excluding area on produce rent.								
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32									
Dumraon villages.	3	Acres.	26	...	Rs.	214	Rs. A. P.	8 3 8	29	Acres.	40	13	Acres.	186	42	Acres.	4,303	52	Acres.	54	1	Rs.	290	Rs. A. P.	5 5 11

APPENDIX D—IV.

List of Tenants' Agricultural stock. Hathwa villages in District Shahabad.

Serial No.	Name of Village.	Cows.	Bulls and bullocks.	Male buffaloes.	Cow buffaloes.	Horses and ponies.	Calves, including buffalo calves.	Sheep.	Goats.	Mules and donkeys.	Ploughs.	Carts.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Angra ...	36	94	...	42	2	56	...	4	...	4	...	Camel 1.
2	Bharser ...	9	135	...	33	...	40	15	30	...	29	8	
3	Sitha ...	62	255	...	110	12	105	1	71	...	101	5	
4	Beldehri ...	...	39	...	23	1	29	...	25	...	21	...
5	Kosdihra ...	15	27	...	19	1	27	...	8	...	11	2	Elephant 1.
6	Bhadra ...	...	121	...	31	4	31	...	7	...	49	...
7	Kumari ...	42	279	...	85	...	78	1	5	...	123	6	
8	Rambag Dehri ...	19	38	...	34	...	52	...	26	...	21	...	
9	Derar ...	59	71	...	20	...	55	...	14	...	5	...	
10	Pertabpur ...	42	116	...	27	...	67	...	33	...	44	...	
11	Bhogwatpur ...	14	44	...	11	...	16	16	2	...	14	...	
12	Gurl ...	9	17	...	11	1	27	...	9	...	5	...	
13	Mandir ...	13	28	...	6	...	28	...	2	...	12	...	
14	Kushian ...	19	40	...	17	...	23	...	5	...	27	...	
15	Gopalpur ...	14	32	...	12	...	21	55	8	...	13	...	
	Total	331	1,320	8	481	23	655	88	249	12	552	21	

APPENDIX D-V.

Statement showing transfers of occupancy rights. Hathwa villages in Shahabad.

Name of estate or tract under Settlement.	Number of villages.	Total area of villages.	Total area held by raiyats.	Total number of raiyati holdings.	NUMBER OF TRANSFERS.			AREA OF ENTIRE HOLDINGS TRANSFERRED.			AREA OF PART HOLDING TRANSFERRED.		
					By sale.	By mortgage.	Total.	By sale.	By mortgage.	Total.	By sale.	By mortgage.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		Acres.	Acres.					Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Hathwa villages in Shahabad.	15	8,241	7,346	1,650	147	417	564	48'49	45'44	93'93	102'45	424'25	526'70

Name of estate or tract under Settlement.	TOTAL AREA TRANSFERRED.			PERCENTAGE OF AREA TRANSFERRED ON TOTAL AREA.			NUMBER OF TRANSFERS TO—				PRICE PAID PER ACRE TRANSFERRED.		
	By sale.	By mortgage.	Total.	By sale, column 15 or column 4.	By mortgage, column 16 or column 4.	Total column 17 or column 4.	Landlord class.	Lawyer class.	Money-lender class.	Raiyat class.	By sale.	By mortgage.	Average of sale or mortgage.
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.								Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Hathwa villages in Shahabad.	150'94	469'60	620'63	2'05	6'39	8'44	2	...	72	490	162 10 9	120 11 8	135 14 10

APPENDIX E—I.

HATHWA.

STATEMENT I. Showing direct charges incurred under different sub-heads of the budget.

No.	Main sub-heads of budget.	Amount.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4
		Rs. A. P.	
1	Pay and Special allowance of—		
	Settlement Officer	1,333 7 4	
	Assistant Settlement Officer	1,252 14 3	
	Total	2,386 5 7	
2	Fixed Establishment—		
	Clerks on Rs 50 and above ... ..	.....
	Do. on Rs. 50 or less ... ..	.....
	Servants ... ..	.....
	Total ... ..	.....
3	Temporary Establishment—		
	Field establishment	2,037 8 5	
	Contract and jobwork	1,233 12 0	
	Total	3,271 4 5	
4	Travelling allowance of—		
	Officers	703 9 4	
	Establishment	410 7 0	
	Total	1,114 0 4	
5	Supplies and Services—		
	Cost of country stationery	1 14 0	
	Tents	200 0 0	
	Cost of construction of steam-launch	.....
	Carriage of forms	10 8 0	
	Petty construction ... ..	.....
	„ repairs ... ..	.....
	Total	212 6 0	
6	Contingencies—		
	Office expenses	69 3 9	
	„ rent	92 9 4	
	Hot-weather charges	21 3 8	
	Municipal rates and taxes... ..	.....
	Service telegrams	3 5 0	
	„ Postage charges	12 0 0	
	Repair of tents ... ..	.....
	Purchase of furniture ... ..	.....
	Repair of furniture ... ..	.....
	Cost of books and maps	9 8 0	
	Cost of mathematical instruments ... ..	.....
	Printing at private presses	3 0 6	
	Miscellaneous and unforeseen	762 15 0	
	Total	973 13 3	
	GRAND TOTAL	7,957 13 7	

APPENDIX E—I.

DUMRAON.

STATEMENT I. Showing the expenditure incurred from the initiation of the operations to its completion.

No.	Main sub-heads of budget.	Amount.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4
1	Pay and special allowance of—	Rs. A. P.	
	Settlement Officer ... ..	.....
	Assistant Settlement Officer	933 5 4	
	Total	933 5 4	
2	Fixed establishment—		
	Clerks on Rs 50 and above ... ..	.....
	„ on Rs 50, or less ... ..	.....
	Servants ... ..	.....
	Total ... ..	.....
3	Temporary Establishment—		
	Field establishment	621 7 10	
	Contract and jobwork	200 3 0	
	Total	821 10 10	
4	Travelling allowance of—		
	Officers	287 14 6	
	Establishment	116 2 0	
	Total	404 0 10	
5	Supplies and Services—		
	Cost of country stationery ... ..	.....
	Tents ... ..	.....
	Cost of construction of steam-launch ... ..	.....
	Carriage of forms ... ..	.....
	Petty construction ... ..	.....
	„ repairs ... ..	.....
	Total ... ..	.....
6	Contingencies—		
	Office expenses	22 1 0	
	„ rent ... ..	.....
	Hot-weather charges	6 4 6	
	Municipal rates and taxes ... ..	.....
	Service telegrams	1 1 0	
	„ Postage charges	5 0 0	
	Repair of tents ... ..	.....
	Purchase of furniture ... ..	.....
	Cost of books and maps ... ..	.....
	Cost of mathematical instruments ... ..	.....
	Printing at private presses	16 0 0	
	Miscellaneous and unforeseen	313 2 0	
	Total	363 8 6	
	Total	2,522 9 2	
	Amount spent when under the Collector of Shahabad.	2,101 6 3	
	GRAND TOTAL	4,623 15 5	

APPENDIX E—II.

STATEMENT II. Showing direct and indirect charges and the recoveries made.

NAME OF ESTATE.	Direct charges.	Traverse cost.	INDIRECT CHARGES.				Total cost of operations, direct and indirect charges.	All kinds of receipts.	Amount debited to Kaisari Hind.	Net cost recoverable.	RECOVERIES.			REMARKS.	
			Leave and pension allowance of officers.	Share of Director of Land Records' pay and allowance.	Cost of forms and stationery.	Total.					Realised from or deposited by the proprietor.	Recovered by Re. coverly Officer.	Recovered by Certif. cate Officer.		Total.
1		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Hathva villages in Shahabad.	Rs. A. P. 7,957 13 7	Rs. 168*	Rs. A. P. 536 11 9	Rs. 300	Rs. A. P. 131 6 1	Rs. A. P. 908 1 10	Rs. A. P. 9,093 15 5	Rs. A. P. 1,157 15 11	Rs. A. P. ...	Rs. A. P. 7,935 15 6	Rs. 4,000	Rs. A. P. ...	Rs. A. P. ...	Rs. 4,000	* A sum of Rs 217.1 on account of traverse survey is included in the direct charge, as the amount was paid by this office. It has been separately shown in statement III.

APPENDIX E—II.

STATEMENT II. Showing direct and indirect charges and the recoveries made.

NAME OF ESTATE.	Direct charges.	Traverse cost.	INDIRECT CHARGES.				Total cost of operations, direct and indirect.	All kinds of receipts.	Amount debited to Kaisari Hind.	Net cost recoverable.	RECOVERIES.			REMARKS.	
			Leave and pension allowance of officers.	Share of Director of Land Records' pay and the Settlement Branch of his staff.	Cost of forms and stationery.	Total.					Realised from or deposited by the proprietor.	Recovered by Re. coverly Officer.	Recovered by Certif. cate Officer.		Total.
1		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Dumraon estates Semari and Lakhandehra in Shahabad district.	Rs. A. P. 4,623 15 5	Rs. A. P. ...	Rs. A. P. 186 10 8	Rs. A. P. 84 0 0	Rs. A. P. ...	Rs. A. P. 270 10 8	Rs. A. P. 4,804 10 1	Rs. A. P. 25,663	Rs. A. P. ...	Rs. A. P. 2,328 7 1	Rs. A. P. 4,430 15 11	Rs. A. P. ...	Rs. A. P. ...	Rs. A. P. 4,430 15 11	* Rupees 290.3-0 is included in the sum of Rs. 4,623-15-5 on account of traverse survey.

APPENDIX E—III.

HATHWA.

STATEMENT III. Showing expenditure incurred under different heads of operation and cost rate per square mile under each head.

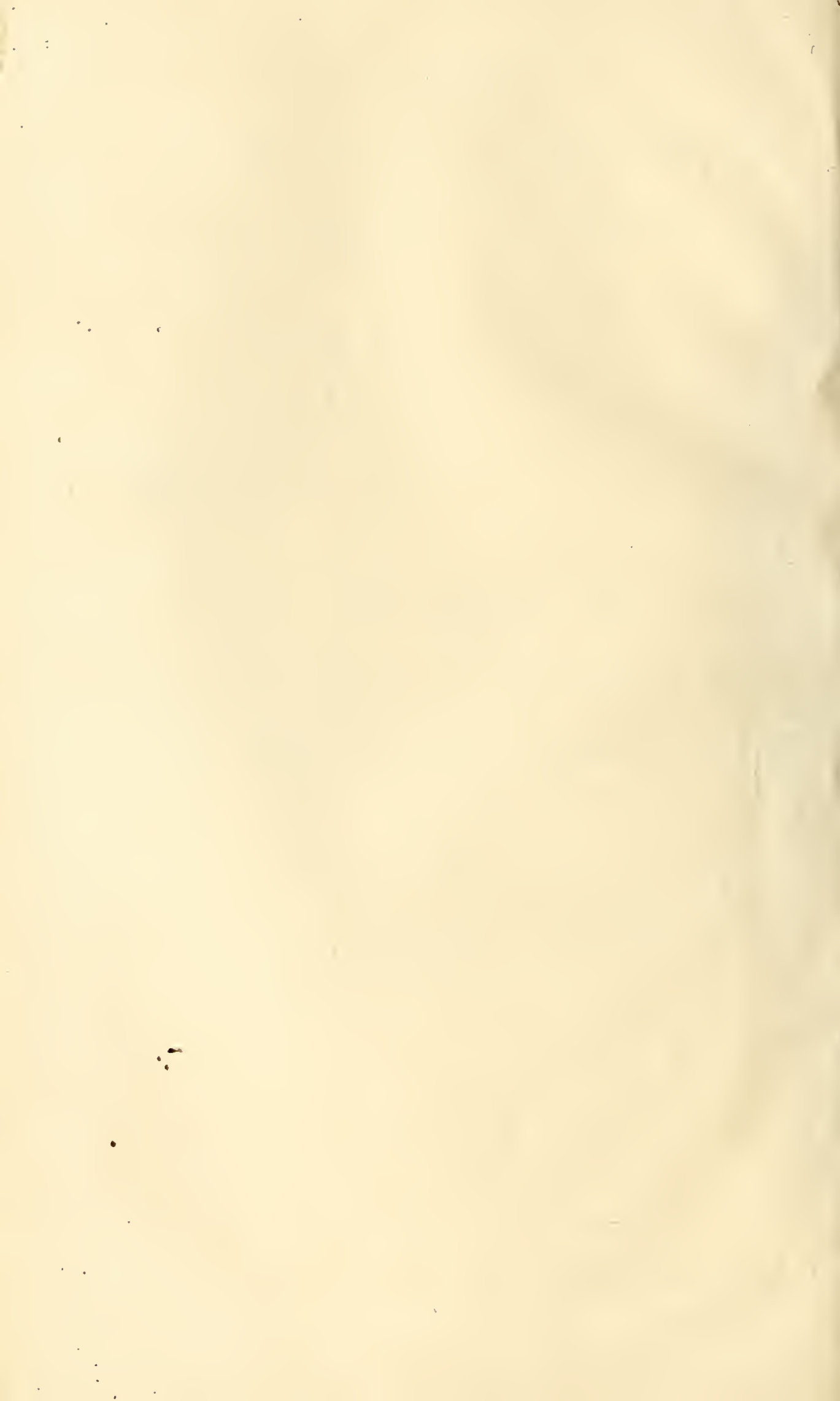
Serial No.	Description of the different stages of operation.	Cost incurred under each head.	Cost rate per square mile under each head.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1	Traverse	385 1 0	29 9 11	
2	Cadastral survey	1,555 0 6	119 9 10	
3	Khanapuri (including preparation of record for Attestation).	1,630 1 8	125 6 3	
4	Attestation and draft publication	960 13 5	73 14 7	
5	Section 103A	441 9 8	33 15 6	
6	Office work and final publication	573 7 5	44 1 9	
7	105 and 106 work	980 10 3	75 6 11	
8	Supervision and head-quarters staff	1,539 5 11*	118 6 7	*Director of Land Record's share of pay and Travelling Allowance added.
0	Contingencies	1,027 13 7*	79 1 1	†Cost of form and stationery added.
		9,093 16 5	699 8 3	Leave and pension allowance of officers proportionately distributed to items 2, 3, 4, 46, 6 and 7.

APPENDIX E—III.

DUMRAON.

STATEMENT III. Showing expenditure incurred under different heads of operation and cost per square mile under each head.

Serial No.	Description of different stages of operation.	Cost incurred under each head.	Cost rate per square mile under each head.	Normal cost rate per square mile.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	
1	Traverse	290 3 0	42 15 11	40	
2	Cadastral Survey	888 2 8	131 9 3	} 174	
3	Khanapuri, including preparation of records for attestation.	778 11 7	115 7 0		
4	Attestation and draft publication	} 167 4 3	24 12 5		67
5	Section 103A		494 11 9	73 3 7	33
6	Office work and Final publication	1,656 15 7	245 3 10	39	
7	Sections 106 and 106 work	255 0 0	34 0 4	25	
8	Supervision and head-quarters staff	363 8 6	53 13 8	40	
9	Contingencies	4,894 10 1	721 2 0	409	



No. 305T.—S., dated Darjeeling, the $\frac{8\text{th}}{15\text{th}}$ October 1906.

From—E. LISTER, Esq., I.C.S., Officiating Director of Land Records, Bengal,
To—The Secretary to the Board of Revenue, L. P., Land Rev. Dept.

I HAVE the honour to submit, for the information of the Board, the Final Report on the settlement of the villages in Shahabad belonging to the Hatwa and Dumraon Estates.

There is nothing in the report to which attention is required. The areas are small and the landlords appear to be fair and reasonable in their treatment of their tenants. The result of the operations goes to show that such landlords have reason to welcome the preparation of a record-of-rights.

The appeal to the High Court, referred to in paragraph 41, was dismissed (*vide* Director of Land Record's No. 2975S., dated the 1st November 1906).

The expenditure under the abnormal circumstances was not excessive.

The attention of the Board is invited to the final paragraph of the report in which the Settlement Officer has commented on the services of his subordinates. The Settlement Officer, Mr. Coupland, supervised the operations with success.



BOARD OF REVENUE, L. P.

LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

S. & S. BRANCH.

No. 5713A.

RESOLUTION.

THE HON'BLE MR. F. A. SLACKE, I.C.S.

Dated Calcutta, the 26th November 1906.

READ—

A letter No. 305T.—S., dated $\frac{8^{\text{th}}}{15^{\text{th}}}$ October 1906, from the Director of Land Records Bengal, and its enclosures, submitting the final report on the survey and settlement of the villages belonging to the Hathwa and Dumraon Estates, in the district of Shahabad.

The survey and settlement operations in the Hathwa villages were undertaken at the instance of the Manager of the Hathwa Raj, under section 101 (2) (c) of the Bengal Tenancy Act and those in the Dumraon villages at the instance of the Manager of the Dumraon Raj, under section 103 of the Bengal Tenancy Act in the first place and subsequently under section 101 (2) (a) of the Act, *vide* Notifications Nos. 363-364T.—R., dated the 25th May 1901 and 875T.—R., dated the 25th May 1902. The work altogether occupied three seasons.

2. The total areas found in the present operations were 8,241 acres in the Hathwa villages and 4,303 acres in the Dumraon villages. Rents were settled amounting to a total of Rs. 38,153 in the former and in the latter to Rs. 18,328, with a net increase of 18 and 5 per cent., respectively. In both cases the enhancement is mainly due to the fact that for years no attempt had been made to assess to rent lands encroached upon and brought under cultivation by the tenants. On the whole, the increase in rent due to settlement may be considered to have been moderate.

3. The total expenditure incurred in the operations amounts to Rs. 13,989 (Rs. 9,094 for the Hathwa villages and Rs. 4,895 for the Dumraon villages), giving a cost rate of Rs. 699 and Rs. 721, respectively, per square mile. In explanation of the excess in cost over the normal rates under different heads the Settlement Officer draws attention to the scattered areas of the work, the difficulty in picking up the traverse stations, the enormous number of boundary disputes, and to the fact of a senior Deputy Collector having been in immediate charge of the work. The Board agree that these reasons are sufficient to account for the high cost. Out of the amounts realizable from the Hathwa and Dumraon Raj (Rs. 7,939 and Rs. 2,328), the former has paid Rs. 4,070 and the latter Rs. 4,437. The accounts should be settled and closed without further delay.

4. The Board agree with the Director of Land Records in acknowledging the successful supervision of the work by the Settlement Officer, Mr. H. Coup-land, I.C.S., and the services rendered by Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu and Babu Hem Chandra Chatterji, Deputy Collectors.

By order of the Board of Revenue, L. P.,

S. L. MADDUX,

Secretary.

No. 5714A.

ORDER—Ordered that a copy of the above Resolution be forwarded to the Director of Land Records, Bengal, for information and guidance, and that another copy, together with a copy of the final report, be submitted to Government in the Revenue Department, for information.

By order of the Board of Revenue, L. P.,

S. L. MADDUX,

Secretary.

CALCUTTA,

The 26th November 1906.



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